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CPW Report No. 35-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Aug. 11-17, 1952)

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1. (1b) Peace Conference:

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 16) that the deputy chairman of the USSR World Peace Committee, Yursheva, had "granted an interview" on the coming Peking Peace Conference, in which he declared the USSR was "greatly concerned" with the projected meeting.

2. (1c) Chinese Missions:

Peking announced (Aug. 18) that Premier Chou En-lai and a delegation of Chinese officials arrived in Moscow Aug. 17, where they were greeted by high Soviet officials led by Molotov. Chou told news correspondents that the trip was "to continue the strengthening of friendship and cooperation," and "confer on various matters concerned."

3. (1c) Russian Technical Guidance:

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 14) that workers in the North China Farm Equipment Factory had solved the problem of irregular output by adopting Soviet methods of charting production. Peking reported (Aug. 14) that the Shuanya colliery of the Northeast Mining Administration had established production records by adoption of the Soviet Donbas mining machine. Shanghai claimed (Aug. 14) that through use of Soviet methods the Shanghai Electric Supply Company increased production efficiency 250 percent.

Mukden stated (Aug. 13) that in developing large-scale economic construction in the Northeast the principal problems were lack of responsibility, weak political training, and failure to adopt progressive experiences. However, these had been largely overcome through the leadership of the Party committee and the "assistance of China's great ally, the USSR." Anshan reported (Aug. 15) that the local SSFA propaganda committee held worker rallies to promote Soviet techniques, when the workers were told that "the USSR is China's big brother, and China can succeed only with Soviet help." Tsinan said (Aug. 12) that the Tsingtao Federation of Labor called a meeting to promote Soviet methods and "eliminate conflicts between management and labor."

4. (2a) War Burdens:

Mukden stated (Aug. 12) that women along the Sungari River in Liaotung were aiding national construction by "digging earth," and "consider this their most glorious task." Tsinan claimed (Aug. 11) that through increased enthusiasm and efficiency, workers in the No. 4 Tsingtao Cotton Mill had cared for 38 looms rather than the former 24. Shanghai announced (Aug. 15) that the Women's Democratic League had organized classes to train women for construction jobs.

Chungking said (Aug. 12) that cadres in Tienchiang Hsien, Szechwan, had been charged with ruining the health of Kao Chi-chien, 7 months pregnant, by placing her in a ditch-digging crew.

5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking announced (Aug. 14) that Americans in Korea were regrouping troops to expand the war. All armistice articles had been agreed upon by both sides, but American trickery was disclosed when Harrison refused to implement Art. 51 on release and repatriation of all prisoners of war. Peking added in numeral code (Aug. 17) that American warnings that 78 North Korean cities were to be bombed was part of the scheme to sabotage the peace talks.

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Peking stated (Aug. 11) that people in New Peking were demanding an end to the Korean fighting and attacking American delaying tactics. Peking said (Aug. 15) that the United States had recruited 1,000 Japanese youth to send to Korea as cannon fodder, with resulting protests from Japanese groups. Peking asserted (Aug. 14) that the Japanese were continuing to oppose American use of military bases, and that Hokkaido people were protesting coastal military maneuvers.

5. (2c) Economic Shortcomings:

Mukden announced (Aug. 10) that workers in the No. 3 Machine Shops reached 99.80 percent of standard in July output. Sian reported (Aug. 12) that the Tihua People's Bank and the Sinkiang Trading Company had dispatched cadres to complete the buying of native products ahead of schedule. Chungking said (Aug. 12) that local industry and business had been restored to the level existing before the anticorruption drive, largely through State aid. In June the electricity consumed by local industry was 89 percent of that used in December.

Mukden reported (Aug. 11) that a huge open-pit coal mine was being developed in the Fushun collieries that would result in supplying the Nation's coal needs by 1954. Mukden added (Aug. 12) that industries in Chiamissu, Sungchiang, had saved large sums for the State by using inferior coal.

7. (3a) Thought Reforms:

Mukden announced (Aug. 12) that 200 grade school students were in summer camp, where they would learn of social organization in the factory and on the farm. Sian reported (Aug. 12) summer courses for indoctrination of school teachers in Shensi, where "teachers were told to correct their thinking in order to be able to teach students properly."

Wuhan said (Aug. 12) that middle school and college teachers were undergoing indoctrination "to wipe out remain rightist leanings." Classes in Lingnan University would "study the criminal infiltration of American missionary education." Wuhsi announced (Aug. 12) that at Chingpu, Kiangsu, the hall of culture had supplied leaders for 34 newspaper reading classes, while at Wuchin, talks were being given at the water well where workers rested during meal times.

Dairen stated (Aug. 12) that inspection committees had been organized to check on cultural work in the low-level union organizations, which had been lax in promoting thought reform.

8. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Chinchow announced (Aug. 13) that in Liaoai 81 percent of the branch Party committees had propaganda networks, utilizing 52,829 persons. Shanghai reported (Aug. 17) that the East China Communist Party would increase its propaganda cadres from 800,000 to 1.5 million this year, and its radio cadres to 17,000. Wuhan stated (Aug. 17) that in Central and South China 38,723 propaganda workers and 13,990 reporters were employed. Chungking reported (Aug. 16) that Party committees in the Southwest had been ordered to implement factory regulations on safety, as the management had been lax.

9. (3c) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Kunning asserted (Aug. 11) that 63,000 persons who saw the local public safety exhibit were demanding a counterrevolutionary suppression drive. A public trial attended by 1,400 and broadcast to 200,000 resulted in the death sentence for 48 and prison sentences for seven. Kunning stated (Aug. 12) that after seeing the public safety exhibit, workers in a power plant held their own exhibition of attempts to sabotage the plant.

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Kunming reported (Aug. 13) that rallies were held in the Yunnan electrical industries, No. 200 Fiducial Mill, Yunnan textile mills, Kunming power plant, and the Yunnan machine shop. In the Yunnan cotton yarn shop, counterrevolutionaries Chao Ching-nien and Cheng Po utilized backward workers to commit sabotage, but with the arrest of the shop foreman, the workers increased production. Kunming said (Aug. 14) that in the backward and feudalistic mountain areas of Yunnan it would be necessary to intensify indoctrination of the masses before proceeding with land reform.

10. (3i) Suppression of Businessmen

Peking in numeral code (Aug. 14) quoted from an article charging businessmen with failing to learn from the five-point's drive, and warning that they must correct themselves "if they expect to exist." Peking added (Aug. 15) that a mass inspection movement was planned for Central and South China to "assure the gains" of the anticorruption drive.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 17) that the Government Administration Council had promulgated the organic laws of the All-China Federation of Commerce and Industry, providing for a military drive down to the hsien level with the purpose of regimenting private business, exercising thought reform, and implementing various patriotic movements. The federation was authorized to act on behalf of the management in negotiations with labor unions, and to assess members for expenses and inauguration of projects.

11. (3e) Agricultural Remodeling

Shanghai reported (Aug. 12) that 460 mutual-aid team leaders in Anhwei had been indoctrinated in the collectivizing of the Nation's rural economy. Hangchow announced (Aug. 13) that East China would hold a fair in Shanghai in February 1953 to demonstrate the progress of agriculture during the past 3 years.

Tihua reported (Aug. 14) that at a local peasants' meeting, speakers pointed out that farmers now owned land and were enjoying a better life, and urged "a struggle to overthrow landlordism at once." Tihua said (Aug. 16) that Sinkiang farmers were demanding immediate implementation of land reform.

Chungking stated (Aug. 17) that the local HSINHUA JIH PAO had hurled serious charges at cadres in connection with the Central Government choice of Cheng Heng-chun as a model farmer. Cheng could not distinguish between the Arabic 9 and 6; and so he reported his yield at 930 catties per mou, with the facts never checked.

12. (4) Border Minorities

Peking in numeral code (Aug. 13) explained the organization of the Commission of the Affairs of Nationalities, approved by the Central Government in February. The new unit should act as a link with autonomous governments of minority groups. "Due to the existence of certain factors causing disunity, the consolidation of unity among the various nationalities is the main assignment at present. Enemy forces are sowing dissension among the minorities, especially along the Northwest and Southwest borders."

Tihua said (Aug. 14) that medical personnel of the People's Liberation Army had organized a team to treat natives in Piliiao, where the team cured many sick persons, and "earned the lasting gratitude of the natives."

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